



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Voluntary Report - public distribution

Date: 1/26/2007

GAIN Report Number: TU7007

Turkey

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

Change in Turkey's Agricultural Quarantine Regulation

2007

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Report Highlights:

Turkey published a new Agricultural Quarantine Regulation on January 23, 2007 in the Official Gazette to revise the old one published on July 6, 2003. This report details the changes announced this week.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Ankara [TU1]
[TU]

Turkey published a new Agriculture Quarantine Regulation in the Official Gazette on January 23, 2007. This Regulation amends some parts of the old Agricultural Quarantine Regulation that was published in the Official Gazette on July 6, 2003.

**REGULATION FOR REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS ON
AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE REGULATION
(January 23, 2007)**

Article 1- There is a revision in Paragraph A of Appendix I: HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE NOT KNOWN TO EXIST IN TURKEY AND CONSTITUTE A BARRIER FOR IMPORT. In the July 6, 2003 regulation it stated: HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT CONSTITUTE A BARRIER FOR IMPORT:

- Cochliobolus heterostrophus has been removed from the fungus list.

There are three revisions in Paragraph B of Appendix I:

- Cochliobolus carbonus has been removed from the fungus list;
- Cochliobolus victoriae has been removed from the fungus list; and,
- Heterodera fici has been added into the nematod list.

Article 2- The following harmful organisms and contamination materials are added to the "HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT ARE LIMITED IN TURKEY AND CONSTITUTE A BARRIER FOR IMPORT" section of the previously titled, "HARMFUL ORGANISMS THAT CONSTITUTE A BARRIER FOR IMPORT" of Appendix II In the July 6, 2003 regulation.

HARMFUL ORGANISMS	CONTAMINATION MATERIAL
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	Belong to the Palmae (Aracacea) family Areca catechu (Malabar palm), Arenga pinnata, Borassus flabellifer, Caryota maxima (Palm with walnut), C. cumingii, Cocos nucifera (Coconut) Corypha gebanga, C. elata, Elaeis guineensis (African oil palm), Livistona decipien (Umbrella palm), Metroxylon sagu, Oreodoxa regia (King palm), Phoenix canariensis (Canary island phonix), P. dactylifera (Date tree), P. sylvestris (Wild date), Sabal umbraculifera, Trachycarpus fortune (Syn: Chamaerops excelsa) (Hemp fiber palm), Washingtonia sp; Agave Americana belong to the Agavaceae family; Saccharum officinarum belong to the Poaceae family All planting materials except seeds

Article 3- The first clause for Coniferales and second clause for Angiospermae (deciduous and evergreen) concerning woodchips under the "SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS SECTION" of Appendix III in the July 6, 2003 regulation were revised in exactly the same way.

Both clauses were revised as follows:

"Wood chips:

- a) Should be produced from debarked or fumigated logs or from kiln-dried logs having maximum moisture content of 20 percent on dry basis.
- b) Should be transported within closed and sealed containers to avoid the contamination of harmful microorganisms."

Article 4- Paragraph 31 of the fourth article of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Law Numbered 6968, formerly Appendix X of the July 6, 2003 regulation, is related to the export gates that plants and their products may be exported. It was revised as follows:

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Article 5- This article states that this regulation is effective on the day published in the Official Gazette, which is January 23, 2007.

Article 6- This article states that the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is in charge of the implementation of this Regulation.

There are no other changes to the July 6, 2003 regulation published in the January 23, 2007 Official Gazette.